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Information Required of Brokers and Dealers Purshant to Section 17 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17a-5 Thereunder

REPORT FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNING	January 01, 2004 AND E	NDING Dece	ember 31, 2004 MM/DD/YY
A. REG	ISTRANT IDENTIFICATION		
NAME OF BROKER-DEALER: S. L. 1	Reed and Company	-	OFFICIAL USE ONLY
ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSI	NESS: (Do not use P.O. Box No.)	,	FIRM I.D. NO.
11111 Santa Monica Boulevar	d, Suite 1200		
Los Angeles of colors violoti	(No and Street)	900	25
10s vigass Calvid) Wy Canna. Explos Dec 23, 2007	(State)	(Zip (Code)
NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER OF PE Stephan R. Pene	RSON TO CONTACT IN REGARD T	310-	RT - 893-3006 ea Code – Telephone Number)
B. ACC	DUNTANT IDENTIFICATION		
independent public accountant w Kevin G. Breard, C.P.A - An A	•		
9010 Corbin Avenue Suite 7	Northridge	CA	91324
(Address)	(City)	(State)	(Zip Code)
CHECK ONE:		•	
Certified Public Accountant			
			MAP 2 2 anor
☐ Certified Public Accountant	ed States or any of its possessions.		PROCESS: MAR 2 3 2005

*Claims for exemption from the requirement that the annual report be covered by the opinion of an independent public accountant must be supported by a statement of facts and circumstances relied on as the basis for the exemption. See Section 240.17a-5(e)(2)

SEC 1410 (06-02)

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32

OATH OR AFFIRMATION

I, Stephan R. Pene	, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of
my knowledge and belief the accompanying financial state	ment and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of
S. L. Reed and Company	, as
of <u>December 31, 2004</u>	are true and correct. I further swear (or affirm) that
neither the company nor any partner, proprietor, principal	officer or director has any proprietary interest in any account
classified solely as that of a customer, except as follows:	
	N/A
State of California	Le la Delana
State of California County of Los Ayoles Subscribed and sworn (or affirmed) to	slyn of one
Subscribed and sworn (or affirmed) to	Signature
before me this 8 day of 66., 2005	Chief Financial Officer
delote the this day of 199.,000	Title
11-1.00	
Vichi m. Reddouse	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Notary Public	VICKI M. REDHOUSE
This report ** contains (check all applicable boxes):	Commission # 1458104 Notary Public - California
(a) Facing Page.	Los Angeles County
(a) Facing Fage. (b) Statement of Financial Condition.	My Comm. Explos Dec 23, 2007
(c) Statement of Income (Loss)	
(d) Statement of Changes in Cash Flows	•
(e) Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity or I	Partners' or Sole Proprietors' Capital.
(f) Statement of Changes in Liabilities Subordinated	
(g) Computation of Net Capital.	
(h) Computation for Determination of Reserve Require	rements Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3.
(i) Information Relating to the Possession or Control	
	on of the Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-3 and the
Computation for Determination of the Reserve Re	
· · ·	ted Statements of Financial Condition with respect to methods of
consolidation.	
(I) An Oath or Affirmation.	
(m) A copy of the SIPC Supplemental Report.	den anise and found to have anisted sings the date of the association and
(n) A report describing any material inadequacies foun	d to exist or found to have existed since the date of the previous audit

^{**}For conditions of confidential treatment of certain portions of this filing, see section 240.17a-5(e)(3).

S.L. Reed & Company

Report Pursuant to Rule 17a-5 (d)

Financial Statements

For the Year Ended December 31, 2004

KEVIN G. BREARD, C.P.A. AN ACCOUNTANCY CORPORATION

Independent Auditor's Report

Stockholder of S.L. Reed & Company

I have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of S.L. Reed & Company (a California Corporation) as of December 31, 2004 and the related statements of operations, changes in stockholder's equity, changes in liabilities subordinated to claims of general creditors, and cash flows for the year then ended that you are filing pursuant to rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these statements based on my audit.

I conducted my audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. I believe that my audit provides a reasonable basis for my opinion.

In my opinion, the financial statement referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of S.L. Reed & Company as of December 31, 2004 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

My examination was made for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The information contained on Schedules I-III is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not required as part of the basic financial statements, but as supplementary information required by rule 17a-5 of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Such information has been subject to the auditing procedures applied in the examination of the basic financial statements and, in my opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole and in conformity with the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Kevin G. Breard

Certified Public Accountant

Northridge, California February 7, 2005

> NORTHRIDGE OFFICE PLAZA 9010 CORBIN AVENUE, SUITE 7 NORTHRIDGE, CALIFORNIA 91324 (818) 886-0940 • FAX (818) 886-1924 Breard CPA@aol.com

S.L. Reed & Company Statement of Financial Condition December 31, 2004

Assets

Cash and cash equivalents Commissions receivable Deposits held at clearing organization Prepaid expenses	\$ 220,019 10,874 27,096 7,436
Total assets	<u>\$ 265,425</u>
Liabilities and Stockholder's Equity	
Liabilities	
Commissions payable Accounts payable and accrued expenses Other accrued liabilities Liabilities subordinated to claims of general creditors	\$ 213 8,112 15,284 144,562
Total liabilities	168,171
Stockholder's equity	
Common stock, no par value, 10,000,000 shares authorized, 5,000,000 shares issued and outstanding Additional paid-in capital Accumulated deficit Total stockholder's equity	5,000 197,850 (105,596) 97,254
Total liabilities and stockholder's equity	\$ 265,425

S.L. Reed & Company Statement of Operations For the Year Ended December 31, 2004

Revenues

Commissions	\$ 917,041
Interest income	2,442
Total revenues	919,483
Expenses	
Overhead allocation from affiliate	554,982
Employee compensation and benefits	260,643
Commissions and floor brokerage	90,250
Interest on subordinated notes	5,750
Taxes, other than income taxes	22,345
Other operating expenses	132,426
Total expenses	1,066,396
Income (loss) before provision for income taxes	(146,913)
Income tax provision	800
Net income (loss)	<u>\$ (147,713)</u>

S.L. Reed & Company Statement of Changes in Stockholder's Capital For the Year Ended December 31, 2004

		ommon Stock	P	lditional aid-In Capital	E	Retained arnings cumulated Deficit)		Total
Beginning balance at January 1, 2004	\$	5,000	\$	67,850	\$	42,117	\$	114,967
Capital contributions		-		130,000				130,000
Net income (loss)					. <u> </u>	(147,713)		(147,713)
Balance at December 31, 2004	<u>\$</u>	5,000	<u>\$</u>	197,850	<u>\$</u>	(105,596)	<u>\$</u>	97,254

S.L. Reed & Company Statement of Changes in Liabilities Subordinated to the Claims of General Creditors For the Year Ended December 31, 2004

	Sub-	oordinated debt
Balance at January 1, 2004	\$	138,812
Additions (Reductions)		5,750
Balance at December 31, 2004	<u>\$</u>	144,562

S.L. Reed & Company Statement of Cash Flows For the Year Ended December 31, 2004

Cash flows from operating activities:				
Net income (loss)				\$ (147,713)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provide	d by	7		
(used in) operating activities:				
(Increase) decrease in:				
Commissions receivable	\$	48	3,656	
Deposits held at clearing organization			172	
Prepaid expenses		(7	,436)	
(Decrease) increase in:		`	,	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		3	3,996	
Accrued liabilities			5,284	
Payable to affiliates			,606)	
Commissions payable		•	,996)	
Total adjustments			1557	24,070
Total adjubilitions				21,070
Net cash and cash equivalents provided by (used in) operating	acti	viti	es	(123,643)
Cash flows from investing activities:				_
Cash flows from financing activities				
Proceeds from issuance of additional paid-in capital		130	0,000	
Increase in liabilities subordinated to claims of			,,,,,,,,	
general creditors		4	5,750	
Source of outcore			,,,,,,	
Net cash and cash equivalents provided by (used in) financing	acti	viti	es	135,750
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents				12,107
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year				207,912
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year				\$ 220,019
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:				
Cash paid during the year for				
Interest		\$	_	
Income taxes		\$	800	
		-		

Note 1: GENERAL & SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

General

S.L. Reed & Company (the "Company") was incorporated in the state of California on March 18, 1996, and began primary operation on March 25, 1997. The Company is a registered broker-dealer under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and is a member of the National Association of Securities Dealers ("NASD") and the Securities Investor Protection Corporation ("SIPC"). The Company clears its securities transactions on a fully disclosed basis with a clearing broker and, accordingly, is exempt from Rule 15c3-3 of the Securities and Exchange Commission under paragraph (k)(2)(ii).

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The presentation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Securities transactions are recorded on a trade date basis with related commission income and expenses also recorded on a trade date basis.

For purposes relating to the statement of cash flows, the Company considers all highly liquid debt instruments purchased with a maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. The Company also includes money market accounts as cash equivalents.

The Company, with the consent of its stockholder, has elected to be an S Corporation and accordingly has its income taxed under Section 1362 of the Internal Revenue Code, which provides that in lieu of corporate income taxes, the Stockholder is taxed on the Company's taxable income. Therefore, no provision or liability for Federal Income Taxes is included in these financial statements. The State of California has similar regulations, although there exists a provision for a minimum Franchise Tax and a tax rate of 1.5% over the minimum Franchise Fee of \$800.

Note 2: <u>COMMISSIONS RECEIVABLE</u>

Commissions receivable represents amounts due from clearing brokers from commissions on securities purchased and sold by customers of the Company and amounts receivable from regulated investment companies for distribution activities.

Commissions receivables are stated at face amount with no allowance for doubtful accounts. An allowance for doubtful accounts is not considered necessary because probable uncollectible accounts are immaterial.

Note 3: <u>LIABILITIES SUBORDINATED TO THE CLAIMS OF GENERAL</u> <u>CREDITORS</u>

The borrowing under subordination agreement at December 31, 2004 is as follows;

Liabilities subordinated to the claims of general creditors: Interest at 5.75% due March 31, 2006

\$ 100,000

This subordinated borrowing is covered by an agreement approved by the NASD and is available in computing net capital under the Securities and Exchange Commission's uniform net capital rule. To the extent that such borrowing is required for the Company's continued compliance with minimum net capital requirements, it may not be repaid.

The Company has not chosen to include accrued interest on the subordinated note in the subordination agreement and it is thus not available in computing net capital under the Securities and Exchange Commission's uniform net capital rule. Accrued subordinated interest payable at December 31, 2004 was \$44,562.

Note 4: DEPOSITS WITH CLEARING ORGANIZATION

The Company has deposited \$25,000 with Bear Stearns Securities Corp. as security for its transactions with them. Interest is paid monthly on the deposit at the average overnight repurchase agreement rate. The balance at December 31, 2004 includes interest earned, for a total of \$27,096.

Note 5: **INCOME TAXES**

As discussed in the Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Note 1), the Company has elected the S Corporate tax status, therefore no federal income tax provision is provided. The tax provision provided is the California franchise tax minimum of \$800.

Note 6: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company is 100% owned by Windward Capital Group and is under common ownership with Windward Capital Management Co. ("Windward").

The Company occupies the same premises as Windward, and has an expense sharing agreement with them on a monthly basis. The Company pays Windward a predetermined amount as general overhead allocation for various administrative expenses. For the year ended December 31, 2004, such expenses totaled \$554,982. In addition, all employees of the Company are also employed by Windward.

Note 7: <u>RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS</u>

In January 2003, The Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued FASB Interpretation No. 46, "Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities" ("FIN 46"). This interpretation of Accounting Research Bulletin No. 51, requires companies to consolidate the operations of all variable interest entities ("VIE's") for which they are the primary beneficiary. The term "primary beneficiary" is defined as the entity that will absorb a majority of expected losses, receive a majority of the expected residual returns, or both. This interpretation was later revised by the issuance of Interpretation No. 46R ("FIN 46R"). The revision was issued to address certain implementation issues that had arisen since the issuance of the original interpretation and to provide companies with the ability to defer the adoption of FIN 46 to periods after March 15, 2004. The implementation of FIN No. 46 and FIN 46R, had no material impact on the Company's financial statements

On July 16, 2004, the FASB ratified the Emerging Issues Task Force ("EITF") consensus on Issue 02-14, "Whether the Equity Method of Accounting Applies When an Investor Does Not Have an Investment in Voting Stock of an Investee but Exercises Significant Influence through Other Means" ("EITF 02-14"). The consensus concludes that an investor should apply the equity method of accounting when it can exercise significant influence over an entity through a means other than holding voting rights. The consensus is effective for reporting periods beginning after September 15, 2004. The adoption of EITF 02-14 did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

Note 7: RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING STANDARDS (Continued)

On December 16, 2004, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 123 (revised 2004), "Share-Based Payment" ("FASB 123R"), which addresses the accounting for employee stock options. FASB 123R requires that the cost of all employee stock options, as well as other equity-based compensation arrangements, be reflected in the financial statements based on the estimated fair value of the awards. Stock options are a valuable and important tool that have been used by many companies as a means to motivate employees and to promote business growth. The statement requires that the value of these arrangements be measured and recognized in the financial statements. FASB 123R becomes effective for reports filed after June 15, 2005. Early adoption of FASB 123R had no material effect on the Company's financial statements.

Note 8: <u>NET CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS</u>

The Company is subject to the Securities and Exchange Commission Uniform Net Capital Rule (Rule 15c3-1), which requires the maintenance of minimum net capital and requires that the ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital, both as defined, shall not exceed 15 to 1. Net capital and aggregate indebtedness change day to day, but on December 31, 2004, the Company's net capital of \$184,818 exceeded the minimum net capital requirement by \$179,818; and the Company's ratio of aggregate indebtedness (\$68,171) to net capital was 0.37:1, which is less than the 15 to 1 maximum ratio allowed for a broker/dealer.

RECONCILIATION OF AUDITED NET CAPITAL TO UNAUDITED FOCUS

There is a \$27,252 difference between the computation of net capital under net capital SEC rule 15c3-1 and the corresponding unaudited focus part IIA.

Net capital per unaudited schedule		\$ 157,566
Adjustments:		
Retained earnings	\$ 157	
Non-allowable assets	27,096	
Rounding	 (1)	
Total adjustments		27,252
Net capital per audited statements		<u>\$ 184,818</u>

S.L. Reed & Company Schedule I - Computation of Net Capital Requirements Pursuant to Rule 15c3-1 As of December 31, 2004

Computation of net capital

Stockholder's equity Common stock Additional paid-in capital	\$ 5,000 197,850	
Accumulated deficit	(105,596)	
	(105,590)	\$ 97,254
Total stockholder's equity		\$ 91,234
Add:	100.000	
Secured demand notes	100,000	
Total additions		100,000
Total capital and allowable subordinated loans		197,254
Less:		
Non-allowable assets		
Prepaid expenses	(7,436)	
Total non-allowable assets		(7,436)
Net capital before haircuts		189,818
Haircuts		(5,000)
Net capital		184,818
Computation of net capital requirements		
Minimum net capital requirements 6 2/3 percent of net aggregate indebtedness Minimum dollar net capital required	\$ 4,545 5,000	
Net capital required (greater of above)		5,000
Excess net capital		\$ 179,818
Percentage of aggregate indebtedness to net capital	0.37:1	

There was a \$27,252 difference between net capital shown here and net capital as reported on the Company's unaudited Form X-17A-5 Report dated December 31, 2004. See Note 9.

S.L. Reed & Company Schedule II - Computation for Determination of Reserve Requirements Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3 As of December 31, 2004

A computation of reserve requirements is not applicable to S.L. Reed & Company as the Company qualifies for exemption under Rule 15c3-3 (k)(2)(ii).

S.L. Reed & Company Schedule III - Reconciliation of Net Capital and Reserve Requirements Under Rule 15c3-3 As of December 31, 2004

Information relating to possession or control requirements is not applicable to S.L. Reed & Company as the Company qualifies for exemption under Rule 15c3-3 (k)(2)(ii).

S.L. Reed & Company
Supplementary Accountant's Report
on Internal Accounting Control

Report Pursuant to 17a-5

For the Year Ended December 31, 2004



Stockholder of S.L. Reed & Company

In planning and performing my audit of the financial statements and supplemental schedules of S.L. Reed & Company for the year ended December 31, 2004, I considered its internal control structure, for the purpose for safeguarding securities, in order to determine my auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing my opinion on the financial statements and not to provide assurance on the internal control structure.

Also, as required by rule 17a-5(g)(1) of the Securities and Exchange Commission, I have made a study of the practices and procedures followed by S.L. Reed & Company including tests of such practices and procedures that I considered relevant to objectives stated in rule 17a-5(g), in making the periodic computations of aggregate indebtedness (or aggregate debits) and net capital under rule 17a-3(a)(11) and for determining compliance with the exemptive provisions of rule 15c3-3. Because the Company does not carry security accounts for customers or perform custodial functions relating to customer securities, I did not review the practices and procedures followed by the Company in any of the following:

- 1. Making the quarterly securities examinations, counts, verifications and comparisons
- 2. Recordation of differences required by rule 17a-13
- 3. Complying with the requirements for prompt payment for securities under Section 8 of Federal Reserve Regulation T of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control structure and the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph. In fulfilling this responsibility, estimates and judgements by management are required to assess the expected benefits and related costs of internal control structure policies and procedures and of the practices and procedures referred to in the proceeding paragraph and to assess whether those practices and procedures can be expected to achieve the Commission's above mentioned objectives. Two of the objectives of an internal control structure and the practices and procedures are to provide management with reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that assets for which the Company has responsibility are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use or disposition and that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and recorded properly to permit preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Rule 17-5(g) lists additional objectives of the practices and procedures listed in the preceding paragraph.

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Because of inherent limitations in any internal control structure or the practices and procedures referred to above, errors or irregularities may occur and not be detected. Also, projection of any evaluation of them to future periods is subject to the risk they may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the effectiveness of their design and operation may deteriorate.

My consideration of the internal control structure would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control that might be material weaknesses under standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. A material weakness is a condition in which design or operation of the specific internal control structure elements does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that errors or irregularities in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. However, I noted no matters involving the internal control structure, including procedures for safeguarding securities, that I considered to be material weakness as defined above.

I understand that practices and procedures that accomplish the objectives referred to in the second paragraph of this report are considered by the Commission to be adequate for its purpose in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and related regulations, and that practices and procedures that do not accomplish such objectives in all material respects indicate material inadequacy for such purposes. Based on this understanding and on my study, I believe that the Company's practices and procedures were adequate at December 31, 2004 to meet the Commission's objectives.

This report is intended solely for the use of management, the Securities and Exchange Commission, and other regulatory agencies which rely on rule 17a-5(g) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and should not be used for any other purpose.

Kevin G. Breard

Certified Public Accountant

Northridge, California February 7, 2005